

# THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*"For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places; and he will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."—ISAIAH.*

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Saturday, May 19, 1866.

Price One Penny.

## MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

HELD IN EMMANUEL CHAPEL, NORWICH, ON SUNDAY MARCH 11TH 1866.

(Reported by Geo. W. Gee.)

There were present on the Stand—President Brigham Young, jun.; Elders James McGaw, President of the Norwich District; Geo. W. Gee, President of the Norwich Conference; William S. Warren, President of the Bedfordshire Conference; William W. Raymond and John L. Dolten.

11 a.m.

Meeting opened by singing and prayer. The Branch Presidents were called upon to report their respective Branches, which they did. These reports showed that the Saints, as a general thing, were striving to do the best they could, and to emancipate themselves from these lands, with some few exceptions, but that the Conference as a whole was in a good condition.

President B. Young, jun., expressed his satisfaction with the reports of the brethren, and exhorted the Saints to diligence, to press on and do the best they could, to comply with every call, to pay their Tithing, and that in doing so the Lord would bless them. Said

it was just as necessary for them to pay their Tithing, as it was to obey the first principles of the Gospel; and unless they did comply with that law of the Gospel, they could not enter into the celestial kingdom of God.

Conference adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

2.30 p.m.

Meeting opened as usual, by singing and prayer. The Financial and Statistical Reports of the Conference were then read and approved.

Elder Raymond gave a report of his labors in the Norwich Conference. Said that the reports of the brethren concerning the Branches were correct, and that the Saints were the best people on the face of the earth. Said he knew this Work to be the Work of God, and that it would triumph over every opposing power. He gave some good instructions upon the law of Tithing, and the blessings to be obtained by obeying the same. Exhorted the Saints to be humble and prayerful.

for that in so doing God would bless them according to promise.

President B. Young, jun., then presented the Authorities of the Church in the usual manner, who were unanimously sustained. He then bore his testimony to the truths of the Gospel, and said the Saints present, if called upon, could say they knew this to be the kingdom of God. If the world at large have the Gospel of Jesus Christ, how is it they are in such a wicked condition to-day; he would like his Christian friends to answer this question. Said it was necessary that a reformation should be brought about in some way among the people, and the Latter-day Saints are doing the very work to bring it about. He challenged the world to show that God ever had a people on the earth to whom he did not speak through his servants. Spoke of the Bible being a sealed book to the religious world, but that it is plain to the Saints, for they have put the principles taught therein into practice, and have proven them to be true, according to the promises of the Savior. If we did not know the Work to be true, would we leave our comfortable homes to come to this country to preach these doctrines. I tell you, no. Said he had no fear that the Work would stop, or that the honest would not be gathered to Zion.

Meeting adjourned till 6 p.m.

6 p.m.

Meeting commenced by singing and prayer.

Elder James McGaw arose and said—I can say with my brethren, that God has again set up his kingdom upon the earth, and that we are sent out as ambassadors of that kingdom to the nations of the earth. The world do not see that this is the kingdom of God, because they are in darkness; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant, as the Prophet Isaiah declared they would, and for this cause darkness has come upon them, and the Spirit of God has been withdrawn from their midst, until they cannot comprehend the things of God. He spoke of the organization of the Church of Christ in former times, with Apostles and

Prophets, and the promise of Christ to send unto them the Comforter, to guide them into all truth after his ascension to the Father; also of the placing in the Church of various officers and gifts for the perfection of the Saints. Wherein consists the likeness between the Church organized by Christ, and the churches of modern Christendom? It was one, they are many; it had Apostles and Prophets, they have none; it had the Comforter to guide them into all truth, they have the wisdom of [uninspired men, and who know not the things of God, neither can they in their present condition, because they are spiritually discerned. Testified that the Lord had again restored the Priesthood to the earth by a holy angel, and in connection therewith the fulness of the everlasting Gospel, and has authorized the establishing of his latter-day kingdom, and the reorganization of his Church after the same pattern as that in the days of the ancient Apostles; and that no people or nation, who speak or war against this kingdom, can prosper; and further, that God has sent ambassadors to the nation of Great Britain, to tell them to repent and to forsake the worship of their unknown gods, and to worship the true and living God, and to proclaim that the hour of his judgments had come. Said that a few had received this message, and had fled to Zion for safety, but that the nations have rejected our testimony, and the judgments of God are beginning to be poured out upon them, and will continue more and more, until all nations shall be broken in pieces. What man will say that God has not the right to establish his kingdom and control all nations? They are the work of his hands. If any man will repent of his sins and embrace the Gospel, he may know that this is the kingdom of God. Let me say to you who have become citizens of this kingdom, press on to victory and eternal lives, which may God grant for Christ's sake. Amen.

Elder William S. Warren bore testimony to the truth of the remarks which had been made, and gave a short sketch of the persecutions and drivings of the Saints from the organization of the Church up to the pre-

sent, and spoke of the many different plans the Adversary adopts to overthrow the kingdom of God, but all to no purpose.

President B. Young, jun., also bore testimony to the truth of the doctrines taught, and said the time had been

well spent; but he wished to exhort the Saints to be energetic in trying to emancipate themselves from these lands.

Benediction by President B. Young, jun.

## UTAH AND HER TRADUCERS.

(From the Deseret News.)



In the midst of other topics of more or less interest in the East, Utah occasionally forms a subject for consideration; and by the manner in which it appears to be viewed, a measurable degree of importance is attached to it. The simple performance of a duty on our part, prompts us to enlighten our neighbors on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, as well as elsewhere, on certain matters with which of necessity we are more familiar than they can possibly be, inasmuch as we reside here, have done for years, and see and understand the various influences that are at work here, some to benefit the Territory and its inhabitants, others to do them material injury if possible. We mean to defend the citizens of Utah against the slanderous imputations of their malicious enemies, who manifest a developed propensity for romancing, or, in plain but pertinent mountain language, lying, which is perhaps without a parallel anywhere else on the face of the earth.

Much of what is asserted against our citizens is so palpably outrageous, that we still hold the belief that no person of reflection would for a moment credit it; yet, as slander after slander is repeated and allowed to pass unnoticed and unquestioned, there may be people, well-meaning and honest, who would come to think there was a foundation for them in truth. We are accused of being intolerant and illiberal—of seeking to curtail the liberty of those who differ from us in religious faith. No better refutation of this could be found, than the fact that we permit the perpetrators of the most malevolent slanders and unblushing

falsehoods to daily and hourly walk our streets unmolested and in peaceful quietness, while there is not a boy lingering at a street corner but can retail the latest fabrication of which they are the avowed and public authors. We have never in the least degree sought to infringe upon the rights or curtail the liberty of any person within the bounds of this Territory. We have been forbearing under insult to a degree far past what the patience of the people of any other section of this nation would have borne. Daily a turbid stream of the grossest and most abusive vituperation has been poured forth; our prominent citizens have been and are outrageously slandered and maligned, even when heaping good deeds on their infamous maligners; we have listened to the most unblushing falsehoods uttered by self-styled "regenerators," and applauded by characters so well known to the community, that condemnation from their lips is deemed praise by every good man.

All this, and much more, have our citizens patiently endured, though oftentimes sorely tried in feelings; and were it not for the restraining wisdom of those most bitterly abused, the indignation of an outraged people would have been more loudly expressed than it has been. Now, why has this been endured? Had one-twentieth part of the false allegations made been true, would it have been borne? No; for there is not another people under the face of heaven to-day who would have borne it, false or true. And were our citizens the mass of banded beings they have been pictured, a Vigilance Committee from among them would have

set law at open defiance, and strung up their traducers, without benefit of judge or jury. But in the language of one of our judges, uttered a few days ago, the law has been and is paramount in this Territory, its majesty unquestioned, its action everywhere respected.

It has been for the purpose of hounding on our citizens to overt acts, that this course has been pursued, that the base calumnies perpetrated on them might find a show of justification in acts committed, when under a justly aroused indignation they would be tempted to inflict summary chastisement on their cowardly traducers. We would tell those who have indulged in this jesuitical and despicable thought, to undeceive themselves. The citizens of Utah will not gratify them by making semi-martyrs of them. We have been favored with the presence of officials in Utah before now, the effluvia of whose actions has accompanied them to others parts of the nation, telling what manner of men they were as they sunk into disgrace and loathsome insignificance. And their prototypes may be satisfied that an equally brilliant(?) fate awaits them.

We have been accused of disloyalty, because we have pointed out certain bitter results that would follow declared causes, if a suicidal policy was pursued by those who swayed the masses throughout the nation. In that we have declared no more than the venerable founders of the Republic. But we know what the cry of "disloyalty" means. Like Disraeli's electioneering "cry," it is a sound for a purpose. We have but declared that what God has said, who inspired the framers of the Constitution which

forms the basis of our federal Union. If a man takes fire in his bosom he will be burnt. If the principles of the Constitution are destroyed, woe and disintegration will follow. In this belief we do not stand alone. The noblest minds in the nation to-day maintain the principle. We have honored and will continue to honor every constitutional law and enactment of our country; and our enemies may secretly hatch plots, suborn witnesses, concoct and publish the most monstrous calumnies; but they can no more control or alter the purposes of Jehovah, than they can lift the Oquirrh Mountains and place them in the bosom of the lake on whose southern shore they cast their frowning shadows.

The Chairman of the Committee on Territories was here on the 4th of last July. He sat in the Bowery in this city during the celebration on that day. He saw before him thousands of happy, united and loyal citizens. Did he believe that day that the people before him were what they had been and are represented by their enemies? Does he believe it now? He cannot. He spoke his sentiments on that occasion. Does he remember his words? If he does not, we could furnish him with a copy of them, and ask him will his voice now re-echo his words of then. We court investigation—honest, upright investigation. Our public records are open and can be examined. But among the strongest testimony in favor of the citizens of Utah, will be found the unparalleled patience with which they endure the baseless slanders of those who, while living on the products of their industry, are their most bitter enemies.

## COST OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the New York Tribune.)

But twice since 1791 has our national debt been so low as a million of dollars, and that was in the two years of 1835 and 1836. The largest amount, prior to 1860, was at the conclusion of the war of 1812, when the nation owed

\$127,000,000. In the next thirteen years, this was nearly all paid off, at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year, till the lowest ebb was reached in 1835. After that date, the national debt speedily ran up till it became \$64,000,000 in



1849. Since the commencement of the present war, it has increased with tremendous rapidity, by geometrical rather than arithmetical progression, as is shown by the following figures. The amount of the national debt was :—

On the 4th of March, 1861.....	\$64,760,703
On the 1st of July, 1861.....	90,807,828
On the 1st of July, 1862.....	514,211,871
On the 1st of July, 1863.....	1,098,793,181
On the 1st of July, 1864.....	1,740,690,489
On the 1st of July, 1865.....	2,682,593,026

These tables show a rapid increase, growing larger with each successive year of the war. In the first fiscal year, we added \$420,000,000 to our indebtedness; in the second year, \$584,000,000; in the third year, \$642,000,000; and in the last twelve months, \$942,000,000. This rapid growth was partly due to the great increase of prices, but more to the determination of the North to restore the Union at any cost of life or treasure. The power of the Government for offensive warfare was never so great as at the time when victory rendered all our preparations useless. We had never had so many men under arms, so many ships on the ocean, so much war material stored up for future use, as at the time of the collapse of the rebellion.

But the foregoing tables only show the amount of debt; to know our war expenditure we must also ascertain the sums received from all other sources. The receipts of Government, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes, during these four years, were as follows :—

For year ending July 1, 1862.....	\$51,935,720
For year ending July 1, 1863.....	112,687,290
For year ending July 1, 1864.....	244,626,771
For year ending July 1, 1865.....	333,714,666

Total receipts in four years..... \$762,964,386

Such was the willingness of the people to bear taxation, and to devise new means of replenishing the Treasury, that the receipts of the Government increased more than eight-fold in four years; from \$41,000,000 in 1861, to \$333,000,000 in 1865.

As we have seen, the national debt at the close of the war was \$2,682,593,026. To ascertain our expenditures during the four years of war, we must deduct from this sum the ante-war debt of \$64,769,703 and its four years' interest, amounting in round terms to \$81,000,000; and to this result of

\$2,601,593,026, we must add the receipts from all sources exclusive of loans and treasury notes, which were \$762,964,386, making our total expenditures during the four years of war to amount to \$3,364,557,412. But this amount includes the civil expenditures of Government; to ascertain the war expenditure, we must deduct the expense of the Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, Pensions, Indians, and miscellaneous, which are as follows :—

Year ending June 30, 1862.....	\$24,511,475
Year ending June 30, 1863.....	27,452,441
Year ending June 30, 1864.....	53,023,528
Year ending June 30, 1865.....	59,024,181

Total expenditure in four years.....\$146,011,575

The rapid growth of these expenses, increasing 140 per cent. in four years, is, however, mainly due to the war. Thus, our Pension expenses for 1862, were only \$879,583; three years later, they were \$9,291,610, and on the 1st of July next, they will be \$13,000,000 per annum; a sum almost wholly chargeable to the war. During the war, the cost of the Civil List doubled; that of the Indian Department quintupled. But, allowing all these expenses to belong to the peace establishment, we find that our actual war expenditure was \$3,293,206,086 prior to the 1st of July 1865. The amount expended since that date, and yet to be expended while our army must remain at the South, it is impossible to state positively. But, as the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, estimates that our national debt, July 1, 1866, will be \$3,000,000,000, it is safe to say that the actual expenditure of Government, in putting down the Rebellion, will be \$3,500,000,000.

But this enormous sum only expresses our national expenditure. The States, also, made large expenditures for the same object. How much they expended out of their current receipts, cannot be told; but the amount of debt now hanging over them, according to Mr. Blaine's report, is \$467,954,364. Then comes the large amount spent by cities and towns in their municipal capacities; the receipts of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; the bounties freely paid by individuals. At a very low estimate, these sums would fix the war expendi-

ture of the nation, the States and individuals, at over Four Thousand Five Hundred Millions of Dollars ; or over Three Millions, One Hundred Thousand dollars for each and every day from the attack on Sumter to the fall of Petersburg ! What nation has ever spent such a sum in their determination to maintain their nationality ?

At no time during the war could Government officials tell the amount of our indebtedness, or make correct estimates of coming expenditures. Their knowledge was confined to the payments of moneys, and never included the results of contracts, the alteration of values, or the growth of an expansive warfare. When they came to predict future expenditures, they always fell below the truth. In his first annual report, in 1861, Mr.

Chase was compelled to ask Congress to provide for a deficiency of over two hundred and thirteen millions of dollars. When twelve months more had passed away, he had to acknowledge a deficit of over two hundred and seventy-seven millions. During his short term in the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden estimated that the expenditures for the year 1865 would be somewhat less than nine hundred millions of dollars ; they were over eighteen hundred millions. But it is only justice to the Secretaries of the Treasury to state, that these estimates are always based upon data furnished them by their brother Secretaries of the Army and Navy. And no man—not even a Secretary—can tell what a year of rebellion may bring forth.

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#### EXTRACT FROM STEPHENS AND CATHERWOOD'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(Continued from page 297.)

While I was making the circuit of these ruins, Mr. Catherwood proceeded to the Casa del Gobernador, which title, according to the naming of the Indians, indicates the principal building of the old city, the residence of the governor, or royal house. It is the grandest in position, the most stately in architecture and proportions, and the most perfect in preservation of all the structures remaining at Uxmal.

There are three ranges of terraces on which it stands. The first terrace is 600 feet long and five feet high. It is walled with cut stone, and on the top is a platform 20 feet broad, from which rises another terrace 15 feet high. At the corners this terrace is supported by cut stones, having the faces rounded, so as to give a better finish than with sharp angles. The great platform above is flat and clear of trees, but abounding in green stumps of the forest but lately cleared away, and now planted, or, rather, from its irregularity, sown with corn, which as yet rose barely a foot from the ground. At the south-east corner

of this platform is a row of round pillars 18 inches in diameter, and 3 or 4 feet high, extending about 100 feet along the platform ; and these were the nearest approach to pillars or columns that we saw in all our explorations of the ruins of that country. In the middle of the terrace, along an avenue leading to a range of steps, was a broken, round pillar, inclined and falling, with trees growing around it. It was part of our purpose to make an excavation in this platform, from the impression that underneath would be found a vault, forming part of the immense reservoirs for supplying the city with water.

In the centre of the platform, at a distance of 205 feet from the border in front, is a range of stone steps more than 100 feet broad, and 35 in number, and ascending to a third terrace, 15 feet above the last, and 35 feet from the ground, and which, being elevated on a naked plain, formed a most commanding position. The erection of these terraces alone was an immense work. On this third terrace, with its principal doorway facing the

range of steps, stands the noble structure of the Casa del Gobernador. The façade measures 320 feet. Away from the region of dreadful rains, and the rank growth of forest which smothers the ruins of Palenque, it stands with all its walls erect, and almost as perfect as when deserted by its inhabitants. The whole building is of stone, plain up to the moulding that runs along the tops of the doorway, and above filled with the same rich, strange, and elaborate sculpture, among which is particularly conspicuous the ornament before referred to as *la grecque*. There is no rudeness or barbarity in the design or proportions; on the contrary, the whole wears an air of architectural symmetry and grandeur; and as the stranger ascends the steps and casts a bewildered eye along its open and desolate doors, it is hard to believe that he sees before him the work of a race in whose epitaph, as written by historians, they are called ignorant of art, and said to have perished in the rudeness of savage life. If it stood at this day on its grand artificial terrace in Hyde Park or the Garden of the Tuileries, it would form a new order, I do not say equalling, but not unworthy to stand side by side with the remains of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman art.

But there was one thing which seemed in strange want of conformity with all the rest. It was the first object that had arrested my attention in the house of the dwarf, and which I had marked in every other building. I have mentioned that at Ocosingo we saw a wooden beam, and at Palenque the fragment of a wooden pole; at this place all the lintels had been of wood, and throughout the ruins most of them were still in their places over the doors. These lintels were very heavy beams, 8 or 9 feet long, 18 or 20 inches wide, and 12 or 14 thick. The wood, like that at Ocosingo, was very hard, and rang under the blow of the machete. As our guide told us, it was of a species not found in the neighborhood, but came from the distant forests near the lake of Peten. Why wood was used in the construction of buildings otherwise of solid stone, seemed unaccountable; but if our guide was correct in regard to the place of its growth, each

beam must have been carried on the shoulders of eight Indians, with the necessary relief carriers, a distance of 300 miles; consequently, it was rare, costly and curious, and for that reason may have been considered ornamental. The position of these lintels was most trying, as they were obliged to support a solid mass of stone wall 14 or 16 feet high, and 3 or 4 in thickness. Once, perhaps, they were strong in stone, but they showed that they were not so durable, and contained within them the seeds of destruction. Most, it is true, were in their places, sound, and harder than *lignum vite*; but others were perforated by worm-holes; some were cracked in the middle, and the walls, settling upon them, were fast overcoming their remaining strength; and others had fallen down altogether. In fact, except in the House of the Nuna, the greatest destruction was from the decay and breaking of these wooden beams. If the lintels had been of stone, the principal buildings of this desolate city would at this day be almost entire; or, if the edifices had been still occupied under a master's eye, a decaying beam would have been replaced, and the building saved from ruin. In the moment of greatness and power, the builders never contemplated that the time would come when their city would be a desolation.

The Casa del Gobernador stands with its front to the east. In the centre, and opposite the range of steps leading up to the terrace, are three principal doorways. The middle one is 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 10 inches high; the others are of the same height, but two feet less in width. The centre doorway opens into an apartment 60 feet long and 27 feet deep, which is divided into two corridors by a wall  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, with a doorway of communication between, of the same size with the doorway of entrance. The plan is the same as that of the corridor in front of the palace at Palenque, except that here the corridor does not run the whole length of the building, and the back corridor has no doorway of egress. The floors are of smooth square stone, the walls of square blocks nicely laid and smoothly polished. The ceiling forms a triangle

lar arch without the keystone, as at Palenque; but, instead of the rough stones overlapping or being covered with stucco, the layers of stone are bevelled as they rise, and present an even and polished surface. Throughout, the laying and polishing of the stones are as perfect as under the rules of the best modern masonry.

In this apartment we determined to take up our abode, once more in the palace of an unknown king, and under a roof tight as when sheltering the heads of its former occupants. Different from ruins in the Old World, where every fragment is exaggerated by some prating cicerone, in general, in this country, the reality exceeded our expectations. When we left Captain Fensley's brig, we did not expect to find occupation for more than two or three days. But a vast field of interesting labor was before us, and we entered upon it with the advantages of experience, the protection and kind assistance of the proprietor, and within reach of comforts not procurable at any other place. We were not buried in the forest as at Palenque. In front of our doorway rose the lofty House of the Dwarf, seeming almost to realize the Indian legend, and from every part of the terrace we looked over a field of ruins.

From the centre apartment the divisions on each wing corresponded exactly in size and finish, and the same uniformity was preserved in the ornaments. Throughout, the roof was tight, the apartments were dry, and to speak understandingly, a *few hundred pounds expended in repairs* would have restored it, and made it fit for the re-occupation of its royal owners. In some of the apartments the walls were coated with a very fine plaster-of-Paris, equal to the best seen on walls in this country. The rest were all of smooth polished stone. There were no paintings, stucco ornaments, sculptured tablets, or other decorations whatever.

In other apartments we found what we regarded as a most interesting object. It was a *beam of wood*, about ten feet long, and very heavy, which had fallen from its place over the doorway, and for some purpose or other been hauled inside the chamber into a dark

corner. On the face was a line of characters carved or stamped, almost obliterated, but which we made out to be hieroglyphics, and, so far as we could understand them, similar to those at Copan and Palenque. Several Indians were around us, with an idle curiosity watching all our movements; and, not wishing to call their attention to it, we left it with an Indian at the moment sitting upon it. Before we were out of the doorway, we heard the ring of his machete from a blow which, on rising, he had struck at random, and which chipped off a long shaving within a few inches of the characters. It almost gave us a shivering fit, and we did not dare tell him to spare it, lest from ignorance, jealousy, or suspicion, it should be the means of ensuring its destruction. I immediately determined to secure this mystical beam. Compelled to leave in haste, on my arrival at Merida, Don Simon kindly promised to send it to me, together with a sculptured stone which formed one of the principal ornaments in all the buildings. The latter is now in my possession, but the former has never arrived. In the multitude of regrets connected with our abrupt departure from these ruins, I cannot help deploring the misfortune of not being assured of the safety of this beam. By what feeble light the pages of American history are written! There are at Uxmal no "idols," as at Copan; not a single stuccoed figure or carved tablet, as at Palenque. Except this beam of hieroglyphics, though searching earnestly, we did not discover any one absolute point of resemblance; and the wanton machete of an Indian may destroy the only link that can connect them together.

It was our purpose to present full drawings of the exterior of this building, and, in fact, of all the others. But as at Copan, Mr. Catherwood was obliged to make several attempts before he could comprehend the subject, so as to copy the characters. A drawing was begun late in the afternoon, but was unfinished when we left to return to the hacienda, and, unfortunately, Mr. C. was never able to resume it. The reader will see how utterly insufficient any verbal description must be, but he will be able



to form some idea of the imposing exterior of the building. The exterior of every building in Uxmal was ornamented in the same elaborate manner as at Copan and Palenque. The whole exterior of the Casa del Gobernador presents a surface of 700 feet; the Casa de las Monjas is 2000 feet, and the extent of sculptured surface exhibited by the other buildings we are not able to give. Complete drawings of the whole would form one of the most magnificent series ever offered to the public, and such it is yet our hope one day to be able to present. The reader will be able to form some idea

of the time, skill and labor required for making them; and, more than this, to conceive the immense time, skill and labor required for carving such a surface of stone, and the wealth, power and cultivation of the people who could command such skill and labor for the mere decoration of their edifices. Probably all these ornaments have a symbolical meaning; each stone is part of an allegory or fable, hidden from us, inscrutable under the light of the feeble torch we may burn before it, but which, if ever revealed, will show that the history of the world yet remains to be written.

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## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

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### ✓ DEPARTURE OF THE SHIP "CAROLINE."

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On the 5th inst., from London, the ship *Caroline* was cleared by the Government officers, having on board 34 Swiss, 17 Hollanders, and 286 English, making a total of 337 American adult passengers, and they sailed with every prospect of a pleasant voyage. The officers, so far as we had an opportunity of judging, were gentlemanly, and in a faithful discharge of duty, equal to the best that sail from these ports; and the vessel itself being 8½ feet between decks, and possessing many other conveniences and comforts which the people seemed greatly to appreciate. The provisions, as usual, were selected with care, and a due regard to the health and comfort of the passengers. But what struck us as of far greater importance than these things, was that the people were inspired with the spirit of confidence in their God. One and all looked on the trials and dangers of a sea voyage with unflinching courage, having an assurance that God was their friend, and that his hand would guide them over the trackless deep safe to the promised land of Joseph. How infinite His wisdom, yet how simple are his plans for directing his servants, and with what confidence the Saints can leave the shores of their native land, trusting in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and in his power to save. What blessings the Saints enjoy, compared with those who enjoy not the whisperings of the Spirit of God, to guide them through the gloom which has been gathering fast.

over the minds of the people. Other emigrant ships are returning to these ports almost daily, with the king of terrors, the cholera, raging in the midst of the hundreds of passengers who are crowded between decks in an almost suffocated condition; death, in its most terrible form, surrounding them on every hand, and they compelled to endure this living grave for weeks, until the dread disease is fully satiated, or they fall a victim to its power. The Saints who have sailed this season were promised, in the name of Jehovah, that if they would live their religion, retain the Spirit of the living God in them, they should have power over this fell destroyer, which has carried off so many of the Gentile emigration, and which is creating such a panic on the Continent of Europe, in this island, and though dreaded, yet fully expected in America.

We were enabled to call the Saints between decks, and affect the usual organization, appointing Elder Samuel H. Hill, President, and Elders W. W. Raymond and J. S. Fullmer, his Counsellors, which seemed to give general satisfaction, and especially to the Swiss Saints, brother Hill being able to converse with them in their own language. As we were sending two vessels from London, it was unknown to us on which one the Saints expected from the Continent desired to sail; but we telegraphed brother Nebeker, that this vessel would sail from London on the 5th of May, and if he could possibly have his people in the latter place a day or two previous to that time, it would be well for them, as they would be permitted to take passage on board this vessel. It was a short notice, giving many of the Saints only three days for preparation; but, with the blessing of the Lord and their own exertion, Elders Nebeker and Spencer, having in charge the Saints from the Swiss, German and Italian Mission, and Elder Joseph Weiler having in charge the Saints from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, landed in London on the morning of the 2nd, in good health and fine spirits, this being all the emigration expected this season from that quarter. We were pleased to meet with these Saints, but did not realize what the Lord had done for us and them, until two or three days had passed away, when we saw announced in the London papers, that cholera had made its appearance in Rotterdam—it having previously appeared in Hamburg—and that emigrants from both of those ports would be compelled to content themselves in quarantine for several days previous to being permitted to land in England. Had our people arrived three days later, they would undoubtedly have been obliged to comply with these restrictions, which would have resulted in heavy expenses, which neither the people nor the Church could well afford to meet under existing circumstances. We could plainly see the hand of the Lord manifested on behalf of the Saints arriving from the Continent, pursuant to the counsels given to them by the servants of God, notwithstanding the many apparently unfavorable circumstances under which they were compelled to labor. And we may safely conclude that God will continue to manifest his power in the preservation and prosperity of these his Saints, and of all others who in like manner yield obedience to the requirements of his servants. It seems to be a demonstrated fact, that there is a line drawn across the Atlantic, where for weeks past emigrants have been attacked with the cholera, scores of them dying each day, and the doctors, who sought by human wisdom to stay the plague, were themselves among its first victims.

Those of our people who have recently left these shores, in compliance with the command of God, are under his divine protection, and they, through faithful service, pass the rubicon, the power of the destroyer be checked, and even the waves and the winds lend their aid in wafting the sons and daughters of God towards the land of Zion, the goal of their long cherished hopes.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF ELDERS.

Do we, as Elders of Israel, at all times fully realize the importance of our mission, and the responsibility resting upon us as the ambassadors of Christ, sent to the nations of the earth to proclaim to them the great principles of life and salvation, and that the hour of God's judgments had come? While we call upon the people to listen and yield obedience to our words, do we at all times render ourselves obedient to the commandments of God and of his servants? These are questions of great moment to each one of us, and also to the people to whom we are sent. We are sent to proclaim liberty to the captive, to open the eyes of those who are spiritually blind, and to unloose the fetters of those who are bound with chains of error and the false traditions of ages. We are sent to testify to the people of those things which we do know: of those things which we have received through the revelations of God concerning them. Of these things we are commanded to make a faithful proclamation; that the Gospel has been again restored with all its gifts and blessings, that the Priesthood, with all its power and authority, has also been again conferred upon man, that God has again set up his kingdom on the earth never more to be thrown down, and that he has sent forth his servants into the vineyard for the last time, to preach repentance to all mankind, and that God is communicating to the people those great principles which, if obeyed, will lead them back into his presence, but if rejected, will prove their condemnation, and that he has raised up Prophets and Apostles, through whom to make known his will concerning all people.

These are some of the important duties which devolve upon us as servants of the Most High, and by the faithful performance of which we will relieve ourselves of the responsibility resting upon us, and clear our skirts from the blood of this generation. We will also become the honored instruments in the hands of God, in bringing the honest to a knowledge of the truth, and to a full enjoyment of the blessings of the new and everlasting covenant. While at the same time we shall secure that evidence which will vindicate the justice of our God, when he shall pronounce the sentence, "Depart from me ye workers of iniquity," upon all those who reject our testimony concerning these things, they being left without excuse. God has sent us forth to make to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, a faithful proclamation of the Gospel, giving to us to know his disciples, and also specific instructions as to the manner in which our testimony shall be borne to him of the rejection by the wicked of his Gospel, and the reasons therefor. In this he requires at our hands strict obedience. He has said, "Whoso receiveth you receiveth me, and the same

will feed you, and clothe you, and give you money. And he who feeds you, or clothes you, or gives you money, shall in no wise lose his reward : and he that doeth not these things is not my disciple ; by this you may know my disciples. He that receiveth you not, go away from him alone by yourselves, and cleanse your feet even with water, pure water, whether in heat or in cold, and bear testimony of it unto your Father which is in heaven, and return not again unto that man. And in whatsoever village or city ye enter, do likewise. Nevertheless, search diligently and spare not : and wo unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or your testimony concerning me. Wo, I say again, unto that house, or that village, or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or your testimony of me ; for I the Almighty, have laid my hands upon the nations, to scourge them for their wickedness : and plagues shall go forth, and they shall not be taken from the earth until I have completed my work which shall be cut short in righteousness, until all shall know me, who remain, even from the least unto the greatest, and shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and shall see eye to eye." From these instructions we may learn the importance of our missions, and of the responsibility resting upon us, and the necessity for a faithful performance of every duty. Notwithstanding we may not be permitted to see, as a result of our labors, many yielding obedience to the truth, the reward of our faithfulness will be none the less, "for we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ in them that are saved and in them that perish. To the one we are the savour of death unto death, and to the other the savour of life unto life." Therefore let us continue in well-doing, and seek in humility, by earnest prayer, unto God for that knowledge and wisdom which he alone can give, and which will enable us to do all things required by the Gospel, in such a manner as shall secure to us the approbation of our Father, and a place among those who "shall lift up their voice, and with the voice together sing this new song, saying,

The Lord hath brought again Zion :  
 The Lord hath redeemed his people, Israel,  
 According to the election of grace,  
 Which was brought to pass by the faith  
 And covenants of their fathers.  
 The Lord hath redeemed his people,  
 And Satan is bound and time is no longer :  
 The Lord hath gathered all things in one :  
 The Lord hath brought down Zion from above :  
 The Lord hath brought up Zion from beneath :  
 The earth hath travailed and brought forth her strength :  
 And truth is established in her bowels :  
 And the heavens have smiled upon her :  
 And she is clothed with the glory of her God :  
 For he stands in the midst of his people :  
 Glory, and honor, and power, and might,  
 Be ascribed to our God, for he is full of mercy,  
 Justice, grace and truth, and peace,  
 For ever and ever. Amen."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AMERICA.

Great Salt Lake City, }  
March 24, 1866. }

President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Brother, — I have postponed much longer than I ever supposed, that I would, writing to you; but one thing or another has occurred to prevent, until now I feel that I must delay no longer. I saw a letter that you wrote to brother Shearman, in which you stated that I had written to you last; but that, as it was addressed to brother Wells as well as yourself, you did not think scarcely that it fell to you to answer. I should be pleased to receive a letter from you at any time, and should write oftener to you than I have been doing; but it seems that everything is written in his letters that I could write.

By the time this reaches you, I expect that you will be up to your eyes in the business of the emigration—so busy that you will hardly get time to read this, I presume. I hope and pray that you may be much strengthened and blessed in all your labors, and bring the season's business to as successful a close as you could desire. I often think about you there, and wonder how you get along; but I cannot dwell upon these thoughts very long at a time. I have plenty to do and but little time to allow my thoughts to wander off very far from the business in hand. My time, since I have been at home, has been spent very pleasantly. I never enjoyed myself better for the same length of time, than I have done since I have been at home this time. My repeated absence from the society of the Saints in Zion, has enabled me to appreciate the privilege which I now have. It is delightful to be among your brethren and sisters, and to enjoy their society alone, being removed from the presence of the wicked and those who hate Zion. There are wicked persons here—too many of them to please us—but we need not associate with them unless we choose. My duties remove me from even their sight, much more any association or contact with them.

It is amusing and interesting to see the manner in which the wicked are foiled and disappointed in their plans and well-laid schemes. They have been doing their best to arrange and spring the trap upon us; but, up to the present, they have been most effectually disappointed. When men undertake to fight with the Lord, they have a power to meet of which they know nothing. The division between Congress and the President, exemplifies the ease with which trouble can be diverted from the people of God. Were they to be united, we might be placed in a difficult position, as they could then concentrate their efforts against us. There is no plan that these men can hit upon that will be successful, for they will fall out. We can concentrate on any one object; but they cannot to any extent, as a conflict of interests soon arises and they divide, and their plans fail.

The season is opening very favorably for all kinds of agricultural work, and the prospect at present is, that we will have a very fruitful season. We have a good many strangers here, who will probably soon be en route for other places. A good many of the troops are being mustered out. All the California troops are to be mustered out, according to report, by the middle of April. The force here is to be but small this season, and there is every probability that Pat's presence here will not be needed by the Government. Whenever he does lose his position, he will be as thoroughly despised and hated as tyrants and wicked men always are when they fall from power. It might be thought, to look at how little they have accomplished, that they would be disgusted with themselves; but the Devil deludes them with hopes which suit and flatter them.

Your father has been confined to his room with a cold and rheumatism for about nine days. It settled upon his lungs, and he has had a severe cough. He is improving rapidly, and I expect that he will be out in the office in a day or two at farthest. This cold, with a severe cough, is quite an

epidemic at the present time here, and a good many are affected by it.

I expect that some time before this reaches you, brother John W. will be with you. I know that you will have a time of enjoyment together. You know how to do so. You have a fine corps of Elders with you, I should imagine, and must have agreeable and fine times. Brothers W. W. Riter and Isaac Bullock, have been called to act at the frontiers.

I must now draw to a close. You have my faith and prayers in your behalf. Accept my love, and remember me to all the brethren and sisters of my acquaintances. I remain, as ever, your brother and friend,

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

### ENGLAND.

#### SOUTHAMPTON DISTRICT.

Birmingham, May 2, 1866.  
President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Brother,—As I am at present on my way to Liverpool, from which port I expect, by your direction, to sail for New York this week, in company with brother William Jennings, I take this opportunity to represent the field of labor from which I am now released. As far as I am acquainted, and I believe I have been generally well posted by the Presidents of Conferences, the Southampton District is in a good working condition. Since the Birmingham Council, I have visited the Southampton, Reading and Dorsetshire Conferences. I have not been over to the Channel Islands, but expect brother A. N. Hill, who succeeds me, will soon let his presence cheer the Saints in that Conference. We have had lively meetings of late in Southampton. We changed our place of worship there, and more strangers attend our meetings, who, as a general thing, appear very desirous of investigating our principles, with the exception of a few, who sometimes come and endeavor to make themselves notorious by interrupting the speaker, until they get ejected by the police. But we are accustomed to a little opposition from such quarters, for it has always been the lot of the Saints to suffer annoyance from the wicked and the ungodly. This shows that Satan does not like

us, but fears the otherthrow of his kingdom, which will surely take place.

I know that we are engaged in the great and glorious Work of God, which was to be performed in the last days; and I feel proud and thankful to have a name among the Saints of the Most High, for, as the Lord liveth, the kingdom and the greatness thereof will be given to them, and they shall possess it forever and ever. I glory in the anticipation, that the day is not far distant when we shall be known as we are, and no longer be hated and despised, but like Joseph of old, be honored and respected; while the heathen nations, spared to behold our greatness, will bow to Emmanuel's sceptre, and cry, "bow the knee" before those who have been down-trodden and rejected for righteousness' sake. I cannot express all my feelings, but permit me to say, as this will most probably be my last opportunity while in England, that I feel grateful to the friends whom God has raised up for me in this land. I would say to the Saints where I have labored, may God bless you, and open the way for you to gather home to Zion, in his own appointed time and manner; and to those who have not yet obeyed the Gospel, but have administered to my necessities in kindness, may God's blessing rest upon you, and may your hearts be opened to receive the truth as freely as they have been to sustain the servants of Christ. I also thank the Elders from Zion, and the native brethren, for their willingness to sustain me by their faith, prayers and obedience, which have assisted me much in the performance of my duties in the ministry. And now, brother Young, may the Lord bless you for your kindness to me; and also brother Pratt, whose teachings have comforted me, and made a lasting impression on my mind.

I pray for the welfare of Zion, and the prosperity of the European Mission, that many souls may be added to the Church, and the honest-in-heart gathered to Zion, in the name of Jesus Christ. I remain your brother in the Lord,

CHARLES W. STAYNER.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.—The St. Petersburg journals say that the investigation into the attempt on the Czar's life has shown that it was not the act of a wild and single enthusiast, but the result of a conspiracy, which includes numerous accomplices belonging to different classes; consequently many arrests have been made. In St. Petersburg, 20 students have been seized, 60 Poles, and four high officials; and in Moscow 30 student have been lodged in goal.

BERLIN, May 7.—This afternoon, about 6 o'clock, a well-dressed man fired several shots from a revolver at Count von Bismark, in the Unter den Linden-street. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, having been seized by Count von Bismark himself, who was not wounded by any of the shots.

May 8. The Berlin papers announce that a great demonstration will take place this evening, in front of Count von Bismark's hotel, to congratulate him on his escape from the attempt on his life. The perpetrator of the attempt against his life is named Blind, and it is understood that he is the son of Karl Blind, the political refugee in London. Blind, while unobserved in prison, stabbed himself in the throat nine times with a pocket knife having several blades. The physicians declared the wounds not dangerous, as no important artery had been severed, and he was put in a strait waistcoat, but died this morning. May 9. Count Bismark was serenaded last night. There were 2000 persons present. He thanked them and said—"We are all ready to die for king and fatherland, let it be on the pavement of the street or the battle field. Our common feeling finds its best expression in the cry of "Long live the king!" Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the 7th army corps. The town of Erfurt is to be placed in a state of defence. A council of ministers was held this afternoon, subsequently to which Count von Bismark had an interview with the king. Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the 1st Prussian and the 2nd Pomeranian army corps. The whole Prussian army is now mobilised.

VIENNA, May 8.—The Austrian reply, dated May 5, to the Prussian note of the 30th ultimo, states that Austria must now consider all negotiations on the question of armaments to be exhausted. Austria has no intention of attacking either Prussia or Italy, but is bound, for the protection of her empire, to take precautions in order to place her territory in security against the offensive preparations of Italy. Austria is compelled to ask how Prussia can reconcile her demand that Austria should leave her German frontiers unprotected with her duties as a German Power. May 9. The outbreak of war is considered to be imminent. Great uneasiness has been created here by the speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre. The goods traffic on the Northern Railway will shortly be stopped. In the event of war, the Archduke Carl Ludwig will go to the Tyrol, where he will superintend the formation of a rifle corps. It is expected that 30,000,000 florins in small coin will be issued by the Government. All hopes of the preservation of peace are abandoned, and war is now believed unavoidable. A rumour is current that Count Mullinen, who arrived recently from Paris, was the bearer of a reply from the Emperor Napoleon to the autograph letter said to have been addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria. May 10. An ordinance has been published to-day regulating the condition upon which volunteers can enter the army. Rumors are current of Russian preparations for war. The political situation remains unchanged. It is again removed that Count Karolyi, the Austrian ambassador at Berlin, and Baron von Werther, the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, will shortly be recalled from their respective posts. A committee of merchants of this city intend placing a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Government upon the outbreak of war.